Nippon Times

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HARADA SUBJECTED TO MALTREATMENT BY ENEMY SOLDIERS

Anglo-U.S. Troops Force Way Into Residence of Envoy to Holy See—Protest Lodged

In flagrant violation of International Law, Anglo-American troops, following their entry into Rome on June 6, forced their way several times into the official residence of Japanese Minister Ken Harada to the Vatican, and not only assumed a very rude and arrogant attitude but went to the extent of threatening him with physical harm, it was revealed in a statement issued by the Foreign Office on Tuesday. The statement also revealed that a strong protest has been lodged with the American Government over the barbarous conduct of the American soldiers.

The statement added the belief that, since Minister Harada and his staff moved into the Vatican on July 9, there is no danger to their personal safety.

The Foreign Office statement follows:

"According to a telegram from Minister Ken Harada, Japanese Delegate to the Holy See, recently received by the Japanese Government through the Holy See, Minister Harada and all the members of his staff were confined in the official residence of the Minister in the city of Rome since June 6 following the entry of Anglo-American forces into Rome. During that time American soldiers forced their way several times into the Minister's official residence, whereupon Minister Harada, pointing out the illegality of the act, demanded their withdrawal. The Americans, however, assumed a very rude and arrogant attitude, heaping all kinds of abusive words on the Minister and even threatened him with possible physical harm.

"It is an international practice widely recognized of late that diplomats of a belligerent country should receive in an enemy occupied territory the same treatment as is accorded in an enemy country. Furthermore, such diplomats, unlike enemy nationals in general, should be treated with special respect. For instance, American and British diplomats stationed in China were accorded almost the same treatment by the Japanese authorities there as were their colleagues stationed in Tokyo. In view of such facts and circumstances it is needless to point out that the American troops occupying Rome should, as a matter of course, have accorded Minister Harada a similar treatment until the removal of his official residence into Vatican City. Moreover, Minister Harada, though he is a diplomatic delegate to the Holy See, was specially entitled under the stipulations of the Lateran Treaty, to reside in Italian territory with diplomatic privileges and the American Government can by no means be considered as being ignorant of the existence of the said Treaty.

"The conduct of the American soldiers is clearly a violation of international law and practice which provide for a special treatment to diplomats. The fact that the American officer in command did not even stop the barbarous conduct of the soldiers under him in violating international courtesy practised among civilized nations indicates the utter lack of order and discipline among the forces on his side.

"Such being the case, the Japanese Government have lodged a solemn protest with the American Government through the Government of Spain, our protecting power, pointing out that the act in question was wholly unwarranted.

"Minister Harada and his staff moved into the Vatican on July 9 and it is believed there is no danger to their personal safety at present."

Procope Reaches Home

Domei

HELSINKI, July 31.—Hjalmar Procope, former Finnish Minister in Washington, who left the United States on June 21 and travelling by way of Lisbon and Stockholm arrived here by air yesterday. Procope had been absent from Finland for five and a half years.

2 Anshan Raiders Missing

Domei

LISBON, August 1.—Concerning the recent raid on Anshan by B-29's a Reuter report from a secret base in western China admits the loss of two machines by saying: "No reports have been received yet of the return to base of two Super Flying Fortresses."

Argentine Workmen Back Foreign Policy With Gigantic March

Domei

LISBON, July 31.—Workers demonstrating in support of the Government's foreign policy paraded to the plaza of San Martin where the Foreign Ministry building is located on Saturday night shouting various patriotic slogans including the chant, "Argentina Yes, Yankees No," according to an AP dispatch from Buenos Aires. The marchers also expressed their readiness to die for Argentine sovereignty.

TURKEY'S PREMIER WARNED OF DANGER

Severance of Ties With Reich Would End Liberty, Papen Cautions Saracoglu

Domei

BERLIN, July 31.—Baron Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, called on Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Premier, and discussing the rumors that Turkey intended to sever diplomatic and economic relations with Germany warned the Turkish Premier that this severance under British pressure would deprive Turkey definitely of its liberty of action which as a proud nation it had so far jealously preserved, according to a dispatch from Ankara today.

Reich Authorities Comment

Domei

BERLIN, July 31.—Concerning the Turkish situation, German Foreign Office authorities made the following statement at the press conference today.

"It is reported that on August 2, the Turkish Government will submit to the Grand National Assembly a certain proposal respecting the severance of diplomatic and economic relations with the German Government. It is not known how the National Assembly will act to the proposal, but there is no doubt whatever that the severance of diplomatic relations with such a great Power as Germany would result in heavy burdens on the Government and people of Turkey. Furthermore it cannot be overlooked that as a result the Turkish Government would face a serious political conflict as never it has encountered in the past five years. The situation seems to be extremely critical for Turkey as the British and American Governments are not giving any guarantee for the maintenance of Turkish sovereignty and the integrity of Turkish territory."

Turks Await Decisions

Domei

BERLIN, July 31.—On the eve of important decisions in the foreign field, Turkey calmly awaits the opening of the session of the Turkish National Assembly, the Auslands-informations Dienst, an organ close to the Wilhelmstrasse, points out.

Turkey, the journal continues, was able to secure an exceptionally strong position in this war because of her ability to maintain her neutrality, one example being the Turko-German treaty which balanced the Turko-British alliance.

According to the British press, the journal states, the pressure exerted on Turkey at present is the result of the concerted action of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. But this is incorrect, it points out, as the instigator in the first place was Britain; therefore, if Turkey believes that by severing her relations with Germany she is submitting to the wishes of the three countries, she is greatly mistaken.

"The severance of relations with Germany," states the journal, "is but a prelude to further demands by the British. The handing over of bases to the Anglo-Americans will be the next thing demanded of Turkey, and this will automatically include the use of these bases by the Soviet Union. For years these bases in Turkish territory have been coveted by the Soviet Union for use in their plan of domination. It may be added that such a concession to the three powers, namely, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, will sooner or later draw Turkey into the midst of the war."

At any rate, even assuming that British prophesies regarding the course of the war should prove correct, it would be a mistake for Turkey to rely on Britain, the journal states, as take for instance the fate of Poland and the Baltic countries as well as that of Finland.

TRIBUTE PAID BURMA AT FUNCTION FETING HER INDEPENDENCE

Thein Maung and Shigemitsu Stress Event at Banquet At Imperial Hotel

[Texts of Speeches on Page 2]

The first anniversary of the declaration of independence by Burma was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a great dinner party given by Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, at the Imperial Hotel.

The celebration, which was another demonstration of the fact that the Joint Greater East Asia Declaration is more than ever furnishing the driving power of the peoples and races of Greater East Asia, was on a scale commensurate with the importance of the event which was celebrated.

Apart from Burma, there has been no country in history whose independence was recognized by as many as 12 countries within a few days from the time it was declared, Dr. Thein Maung pointed out in his address. Burma's independence came after 60 years of continuous struggle on the part of the Burmese people, he said.

Fully realizing that the fulfilment of Burma's national destiny and future happiness depends on victory in the present war, Dr. Thein Maung said the Burmese people and Burma's national army have rendered all-out cooperation and resistance and are fighting along with the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Representatives of the countries which were quick to enter into formal diplomatic relations with Burma after independence and those which followed were present at the celebration at the Imperial Hotel.

Foreign Minister and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Chinese, Thai, Philippine, German and Italian envoys in Japan, were among those present numbering more than 170.

The function opened at 6 a.m. with an address by Ambassador Thein Maung. Then Foreign Minister and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Shigemitsu spoke.

Realization of Burma's long-cherished aspiration for independence and sovereignty was most gratifying to the Japanese Empire, whose policy is to establish Asia for the Asiatics by crushing the Anglo-Saxon ambition for world hegemony, Mr. Shigemitsu said.

Paying tribute to Burma's brilliant record during the past year, Mr. Shigemitsu said, "it is our confident hope that Burma, taking advantage of her invaluable experience in the past one year, will achieve national development with ever-increasing steadiness under the able guidance of her Head of State, Dr. Ba Maw, and make herself in name and in deed a powerful member in the community of Greater East Asiatic nations."

The envoys of Axis countries who were present spoke after Mr. Shigemitsu.

The celebration was over at 8 p.m.

At the celebration Japan was represented by Foreign Minister and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Shigemitsu, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, Minister of State Count Hideo Kodama, Justice Minister Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Tsunemi Ushijima, President of the Military Academy; Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, War Vice-Minister; Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka, Navy Vice-Minister; Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, Vice-President of the Privy Council; General Toshizo Nishio, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis; Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, Grand Master of Ceremonies; Viscount Keizo Shibuzawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan; Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, President of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation; Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies; and others.

Others present included German Ambassador Heinrich G. Stahmer, Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas, Italian Charge d'Affaires Colonel Omero Principini, Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, and Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei.

Iran Recalls Envoys

Domei

LISBON, July 31.—The Iranian Government has ordered its ambassadors to London, Moscow, Cairo and Ankara to return home, according to a Teheran dispatch today.

Burma's Unshakable War Resolve Pledged in Anniversary Message

Joy, Gratitude and Firm Determination Voiced by Prime Minister Ba Maw in Radio Broadcast On First Independence Day

Revealing a heart brimming over with joy on the occasion of the first anniversary of the regaining of Burmese independence, as well as deepest gratitude to Japan and the other allied nations in East Asia and Europe, now gallantly fighting against the common enemy Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma delivered a radio message, last evening, from Rangoon in which the emotions of his people on the felicitous occasion, the grim determination to fight for their hard-won freedom and the dedication of their all-out efforts for the creation of a "better and juster world for all" were sincerely expressed.

The full text of the Burmese leader's message follows:

"Today is Burma's Independence Day and I can hardly describe the emotions with which the people are celebrating this first anniversary of the independence which they regained last year. Thus, the great wheel has completed a full turn, for now Burma is finally settling with her century-old despoiler the accounts which are the result of three past wars in what is for them the fourth Anglo-Burmese war. Just now, our people have only one thought—that Burma, at last belongs to the Burmese—that after almost a hundred heart-breaking years the enemy has been turned out and they have become free again. People who have not known what it means to be ruled and robbed by another people can never understand adequately the Burmese emotions today.

"The pagodas are crowded with men and women praying that the enemy may never again be able to come back and destroy their independence; our new national flag flies everywhere just as our new national song is heard everywhere; people have assembled not only to rejoice over the liberty which they have recovered but also to pledge themselves to the defense of that liberty.

Enemy Barriers Removed

"For the past year has shown us the practical value of liberty in a really amazing way especially in the effect it has had upon our people. The birth of a nation may then have been merely a phrase, but I tell you that it has happened here. The old barriers which the British set up to split and weaken us in all kinds of ways, the old obstacles to every step forward, the old conflicts, racial, political and economic, have all been wiped away within a year, and in their place there is now a new collective spirit; a whole people no longer existing merely for the fantasy or profit of another people, but living, planning, working for themselves in their own way for their own prosperity.

"Within a year, a new State has been set up which is Burmese right through with a Burmese head, a Burmese Constitution, council, flag, administration, services, army, language and institutions and laws. A plan has been got ready to set up the new order in Burma; reforms in such basic things as general administration, finance, agriculture, industry, public health and education are well under way with the people working hard at them; an army capable of fighting a modern war has been created almost out of nothing; Burmese economic life is rapidly expanding, of course, within the limits set for the present, and it must be mentioned here that a special research mission which has just visited other East Asiatic countries will soon bring back rich materials for the better planning for our whole national life. But taking a long view, perhaps the most significant thing of all is that the Burmese are now undertaking all forms of labor with a thoroughness, and enterprise which are almost revolutionary. Equally significant in another field is the fact that Burma has gained international standing and is now a free and equal member of the union of East Asiatic nations. Thus, in a single year, Burma is well on its way forward of becoming Burmese again,—Burmese as well as Asiatic—not the Burma and Asia of the past but quite definitely of the future. This is what independence has come to mean for us after a year, and this is what we are defending today, for it is no longer an abstract idea but a most visible household possession, the loss of which would break up the lives of everyone of us very badly.

"That is why, on this anniversary day, the Burmese masses have pledged themselves even more clearly than before to defend their independence to the utmost in the present war which, let me say it again, is for them a Burmese war before anything else—the fourth Anglo-Burmese war. There is also a clear knowledge among us that the hardest part of the war still lies ahead so that what has been won must still be defended and the price of freedom paid to the full measure that a present-day total war demands.

"We are facing facts squarely here. The war has engulfed us so completely and for so long that it has become a very large part of our life. For this reason, we are calmly facing the fact that it will very soon be reaching its climax in Burma just as it is doing on many other fronts and that our people everywhere will then have to bear its hardest blows. We know also that the enemy has a brute's strength and a brute's appetite. But at the same time we know that when everything has been taken into account, our strength is more securely based, our armor deeper, our hearts and wills tougher, our stakes more vital, because they consist of everything we have.

"For the enemy, it is only the question of gain whether it be to keep what he has already seized from others in the past or to seize even still more, but for us, we are fighting for our very lives as all can see. These are some of the thoughts which, today, are passing through countless Burmese minds in countless Burmese homes. All those who watched the celebrations which have just taken place and talked to the people and perhaps looked into their eyes will see that I am describing the truth.

"As I said a little while ago, large Burmese gatherings have today taken a vow to fight the present war till all accounts with the enemy are finally settled—Burmese accounts as well as East Asiatic. We stand today, sworn and defended as a people, to that task which is at the same time a part of the larger task of creating a better and juster world for all.

Grateful to Nippon

"At such a time, it is only natural that our thoughts in Burma should turn to all our comrades abroad, especially to Nippon and her fighting forces as well as her people. It is needless to say that Burmese Independence owes a very great deal to the nations who are bearing the full brunt of the struggle with the common enemies. I have spoken of these nations as a whole but in acknowledgement and gratitude I must speak particularly of Nippon and all that she has done for my people. Although I have done so on many past occasions I must speak again of it now, since Burma's Independence Day is the most appropriate occasion of all. We, here, know only too well how staggering the price of victory is in a total war against enemies whose vast imperialist loot has armed them heavily, how it demands everything that everyone fighting to destroy their evil power can give.

"Today I have not only thought of the independence which my people have recovered but also of the price which has been paid for it, especially by Nippon, by her marvellous soldiers and sailors and airmen, and it goes without saying, her people. I have also remembered the great German people and our other allies who, by the magnificent fighting qualities they are displaying not only Burma but the whole world in their debt. With these thoughts I have turned in homage and thanksgiving to the immortal heroes who have laid down their lives in order that my people, among other peoples, may be free and also to those who are at this moment defying the most incredible dangers for the same cause.

"At every mass meeting held everywhere today this homage to the fallen heroes was paid with heads bowed in silence. Our debt to them shall for ever be engraved in our hearts. To the peoples of Nippon and the other East Asiatic countries, to our Germans as well as other comrades-at-arms, to all peoples who truly believe in the fundamental human rights and freedoms I send the very warmest Independence Day greetings of the Burmese people."

Pope Sees Weizsaecker

Domei

BERLIN, July 31.—Pope Pius XII granted an audience today to Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, German Ambassador to the Holy See, according to a Rome dispatch.

DECORATIONS GIVEN TO BURMA LEADERS FOR SIGNAL EFFORT

His Majesty Recognizes Services of Prime Minister Ba Maw and 8 Others

For outstanding contributions made either toward enhancement of Japanese-Burmese amity or the successful execution of the joint Japanese-Burmese military operations, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to present high Japanese decorations to Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, and eight other Burmese leaders under date of August 1.

To Dr. Ba Maw, holder of the First Class Order of Merit, was presented the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers with the Grand Cordon. The First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon was presented to Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, and Thakin Mya, Deputy Prime Minister, both holders of the Second Class Order of Merit. To U Taung Aung, Minister for Cooperation; U Ba Win, Interior Minister; U Hla Pe, Minister of Forestry, Public Works and Reconstruction; Thakin Than Tun, Commodity and Transport Minister; Major-General Thakin Aung San, Defense Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the National Defense Army, holder of the Third Class Order of Merit; Bandoola U Sein, Minister of Religion, Welfare and Publicity; and U Mya Bu, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court were presented the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Koiso Cables Congratulations

Expressing hearty congratulations on the first anniversary of the establishment of Burmese independence as well as his sincere appreciation for the heroic cooperation offered by the new State in Japan's all-out fight to crush the common enemy, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, on Tuesday cabled a message to Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma. The full text of his greetings follows:

"On the occasion of celebrating the first anniversary of the establishment of independence of your country, today, I wish to express hearty congratulations. Our most profound respects are due to your State, which has succeeded in adjusting and strengthening her internal structure in the past twelve months and added increasingly to her importance as an independent State by securing recognition from many of our allied Powers.

"We, all of us, feel grateful especially for the heroic cooperation of your brave and daring officers and men with the Japanese Forces for the annihilation of our common enemy and also for the total efforts of your civilians for direct consummation of this war. Please accept our sincere wishes for the prosperity of the State of Burma fighting vigorously for the construction of the common prosperity sphere of Greater East Asia under Your Excellency's able leadership and for Your Excellency's good health."

Embassy Holds Ceremony

A grand ceremony for celebrating the first anniversary of the independence of Burma was held on Tuesday at the Burmese Embassy in Shinagawa. The ceremony began at 9:30 a.m., attended by Ambassador Thein Maung, all Embassy staff members, Burmese students, various Japanese officials and others. The significant ceremony ended at 11 a.m.

REFUGEE POLES BLASTED

Soviet Organ Tells Regime in London to Keep Out of Country

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 31.—The Soviet organ Pravda yesterday in convincing words literally told the Polish regime in London to keep out of Poland, according to a Moscow dispatch.

The paper declared: "Polish gates are open only to the Poles living under the flag of the 'Polish Committee for National Liberation.' The Polish regime in London is reactionary. It is working against the 'Committee' because their attempt to reestablish the Royal Polish state had failed."

Army Press Chief Promoted

Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, was promoted to the rank of Major-General recently.

Imperial Felicitations Cabled Burmese Head On First Anniversary

His Majesty the Emperor graciously dispatched a telegram of congratulation to the Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma on the occasion of the first anniversary of Burma's establishment as an independent nation yesterday.

5 FOE RAIDERS HIT OVER WOTJE, TRUK

Mereyon Raid Fails—7 Enemy Aircraft Shot Down in Burma Fighting Zone

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 1.—Japanese Forces shot down one enemy plane on July 30 when a formation of 30 small-sized anti-Axis aircraft made a futile attack against our position on Wotje Island in the Marshall Group. Damage on our side was negligible.

Intercepting a group of 25 B-24 bombers that attempted to attack Truk on the same day, Units of the Imperial Japanese Air Force shot down two invaders, damaged two others, and repulsed the rest. Damage on our side was slight.

A formation of 10 large-sized enemy planes made an abortive raid on Mereyon Island on July 30. In face of the fierce counter-attack launched by the Japanese Forces there, all the enemy raiders fled in confusion.

Menoekwari Attackers Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 1.—About 30 enemy planes attacked Bula on Ceram Island on July 30, but were unable to carry out any effective onslaughts.

On the same day an aggregate total of 155 anti-Axis aircraft attacked Menoekwari on New Guinea Island. Japanese Forces on the spot immediately engaged the foe in battle and succeeded in repulsing all the raiders. No damage was suffered by our side.

5 Downed in Burma Area

Domei

BURMA BASE, July 31.—Attacking the Myitkyina airfield on Saturday, Japanese Air Units in the Burma area clashed with a number of enemy aircraft on patrol and shot down four P-47's and one P-51. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Another 2 Downed

Domei

BURMA BASE, July 31.—A Fighter Plane Unit of the Japanese Air Forces attacked the enemy airfield near Lake Indawggyi in northern Burma yesterday and blasted enemy supply dumps and barracks.

In addition, two enemy Douglas DC-3 transports, heading westward, were encountered in the skies southwest of Lake Indawkyi and sent crashing to the ground. No loss was suffered on our side.

3 ANTI-AXIS VESSELS HIT NEAR DUNGENESS

German Submarines Sink 6 Enemy Ships

Domei

BERLIN, July 31.—German motor torpedo-boats attacking eastbound enemy convoy south of Dungeness in the early morning hours today torpedoed three enemy vessels of 4,000-ton each.

Weathering fierce enemy defense fire which was continued until the German boats reached the French coast, these German vessels returned to their bases unscathed.

At the same time, heavy clashes took place west of Le Havre between German motor torpedo-boats and British destroyer patrols escorted by gun boats. No results are yet known of the clashes.

German submarines sank three anti-Axis transports totaling 27,000 tons, an additional two escort ships and a minesweeper, it was reported today.

Soviet Demands Granted

Domei

BUDAPEST, July 30.—The Bulgarian Government has acceded to the Soviet demands and agreed to the establishment of Soviet consulates at the ports of Varna and Burgas on the Black Sea coast, according to a Sofia dispatch. The Bulgarian Government also confirmed its strict neutrality as regards the German-Soviet war, the dispatch added.

TERRIFIC STRUGGLES RAGE ON OMIYAJIMA, TINIAN, ROTA ISLANDS

Japanese Continuing Battles Against Huge Odds, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

Imperial Japanese Forces on Omiyajima Island have been inflicting tremendous damage on anti-Axis troops ever since the enemy landing on the island in the area centering around the towns of Akashi and Showa. At present, the Japanese Units are continuing their gallant struggle after shortening and adjusting their firing line in the sector north of the town of Akashi, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 5 p.m. on Tuesday.

Regarding the war situation on Tinian Island, the Imperial Headquarters also revealed that the Japanese Units had been fighting against the numerically superior enemy ever since the latter landed on the northern part of the island and had prevented their southerly advance, inflicting heavy losses upon the foe. But, however, the enemy, on July 31, finally penetrated the last resisting line of the Japanese and the firing lines of both forces have become tangled.

It was further revealed that on Rota Island the Japanese Units are continuing their brave activities of smashing up the enemy landing attempts despite severe bombardments and bombings conducted daily by the foe.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

5 p.m. August 1

"The gallant fighting of the Japanese Forces stationed in the Mariana area, since last reported, follows:

"1. Since the landing of the enemy on Omiyajima Island, the Japanese Units have been inflicting tremendous damage upon the invaders in the area centering around the towns of Akashi and Showa. The Japanese Units are continuing their brave fight after shortening and adjusting the firing line in the sector north of the town of Akashi.

"2. On Tinian Island, the Japanese Units had been fighting against heavy odds ever since the enemy landed on the northern part of the island and had prevented their southerly advance, inflicting heavy losses on the foe. But, on July 31, the enemy finally penetrated the last resisting line of the Japanese and thus, the firing lines have become tangled.

"3. On Rota Island the Japanese Forces are fighting gallantly and preventing the landing of enemy troops under furious enemy bombardments and bombing attacks, day after day."

GOEBBELS TO BOLSTER ALL-OUT WAR EFFORTS

Tells Cabinet Members Whole Nation Must Devote Itself To Attain Victory

Domei

BERLIN, July 31.—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, at the Reich Cabinet meeting here today speaking in his capacity as Reich Commissioner for All-Out War Efforts explained his principles and methods with which he intends to carry through his task.

"Our firm determintion to master the present war situation compels us to take drastic measures," Dr. Goebbels stated and added that the closing of the entire section of public services may be expected.

He went on to declare that the sacrifices and burdens which will thereby be enforced upon the German people will be distributed equally and without preference on the whole nation.

He stressed that the entire nation must now exclusively devote itself to the war purpose and all work not directly serving the war requirement shall be eliminated. "We have the most effective guarantees of victory in our hands," he emphasized, "if we only mobilize them to the utmost. I am convinced that we shall also accomplish our new aim which the Fuehrer has indicated and that this, in the true sense of the word, will be decisive for winning the war."

ANNIHILATIVE BLOW DEALT NU RIVER FOE

Enemy Suffers 50,000 Casualties From Last October to June This Year

By S. FUJII and M. NAKANO
Of the Military Press Corps

NORTHERN BURMA FRONT, July 28.—Fooled by the empty Anglo-American promise to reopen the Ledo Road, the Chungking army which has been drafting 13 or 14-year-old boys and 60-year-old men, has suffered heavy casualties mounting to more than 50,000 in the Nu River area in the period between October last year, and the end of June this year.

The Anglo-American promise to reopen the Ledo Road given to Chungking in October, last year, has not been fulfilled despite the elapse of nine months due to the constant onslaughts of the Japanese Forces. In defiance of torrential rain, the Japanese have been intensifying their annihilative attacks in the jungles infested with virulent epidemics. Before the onrush of the Japanese, the American-Chungking combined forces have sustained tremendous losses in manpower, as well as material. The young boys and old men who have been drafted by the Chungking army under the orders of Lieutenant-General Stilwell, Deputy-Commander of Anti-Axis Forces in Southwest Asia, were forced to bear the brunt of the Japanese attacks.

A certain Chungking officer who had previously served in the Chungking army in India and who was captured recently by the Japanese in the Nu River area, disclosed the heavy losses suffered by the Chungking forces.

He said that from the start of the counter-offensives in the fall of last year up to the end of June this year, the 38th Division alone suffered 4,500 killed, and including those belonging to other divisions, the total number of troops killed was 8,500. Including those who were wounded or missing, a total of 50,000 casualties were sustained by the Chungking forces. The losses sustained by the 38th Division were so heavy that one of its battalions was reduced to only 50 troops.

Stressing the defeat of the Chungking forces in their fight against the Japanese, the Chungking officer admitted the impossibility of building the Ledo Road which is being constantly threatened by the Japanese, and further said that Chungking had been deceived by the Anglo-Americans.

He voiced disgust at the attitude of Chungking which had become a pawn of the Anglo-Americans, and also expressed loathing for the bestiality and cruelty of the American and British forces. At the same time, he revealed his astonishment at the iron stand of the Japanese in the Nu River area. He also expressed bitter regret for the foolish attempt of the Chungking forces to cross the Nu River. Upon crossing the river, the Chungking troops were immediately subjected to crushing Japanese attacks, the officer declared.

MANCHOUKUO PLANNING INCREASED FOOD OUTPUT

Preparations Being Made to Deal With Material and Labor Problems

Domei

HSINKING, July 29.—The Manchoukuo Government clarified its basic policies in connection with the formulation of the 1945 plans for increasing agricultural production as well as other related plans at a meeting of the councillors of governmental departments held at the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural plans for 1945 will again as in the present year, aim at the realization of foodstuff self-sufficiency of the Japan-Manchoukuo bloc. The salient points of the plans are drastic wartime measures to assure the attainment of an increased output of agricultural produce. Careful preparations will be made well ahead of time to cope with all problems which may arise in connection with labor, material, funds, technique and other matters. It is held certain that under the plans, the production of food crops and other farm produce will be expanded to such an extent that all agricultural output records since the founding of Manchoukuo will be far surpassed.

Tani Back From War Fronts

Domei

NANKING, August 1.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, returned here by air today from a visit to the Hunan and Hupeh fronts. He had left Nanking by air on Sunday and during his trip comforted the Japanese officers and men fighting in the extreme heat and also visited the front headquarters and field hospitals.

Press Comments

Tuesday, August 1

NEUTRALS IN THE WAR

MAINICHI—Argentina and Turkey are today the two leading countries among the few which are outside the whirlpool of the present great war. Argentina has severed her relations with the Axis but has not declared war; Turkey is an ally of Britain but this alliance is not directed against Germany. Both countries could not be termed strictly neutral, but nevertheless they are dominated by a strong will not to be drawn into the war as has been reiterated several times by their leaders.

However, America and Britain are carrying on repeated sporadic diplomatic offensives against the countries. Needless to say the objective is to drag these countries into the war to benefit themselves. In the case of Turkey, her geographical position serves as a reasonable excuse for America and Britain to press her. But they are pressing Argentina too, who is situated far from the sphere of the present war operations. That America is trying to take advantage of the turmoil of the present war to force herself on her neighbors to the south is a generally known fact. But then, why is it that they have come out only now with their challenges and not before? Judging from past examples, the matter is simple: whenever the fighting situation turns unfavorable for her and a feeling of dissatisfaction crops up at home, without fail America comes out with a "diplomatic offensive" against some neutral country, thus diverting the people's attention.

The fighting in Northern France at present is not progressing favorably for America and Britain. General Montgomery's grand-scale offensive, with an army of at least 30 divisions, to break through in the area of Caen has, after 10 days of fighting, ended in failure. Neither are the American forces in the St. Lo area achieving any brilliant results. What the Anglo-Americans should have gained within a week of their landing operations, they have not even obtained today after a period of almost eight weeks. On the other hand, the new German weapon, the dynamite meteors, have within seven weeks been tying down 3,000 fighter planes, 10,000 crew members, 100,000 people on duty on the ground and numerous anti-aircraft batteries of the enemy.

We do not as yet know the full power of the V-1, nor do we know that of the V-2 or other subsequent new weapons. But from the results obtained to date, even judging from the single fact that the reconstruction of London is supposed to require from a half to one century, it is easy to see that the enemy has been hard hit. It is therefore only natural that the enemy leaders should make efforts to discover something to bolster the wavering morale of the people.

FIRST ANNIVERSAY OF BURMA'S INDEPENDENCE

YOMIURI-HOCHI—In the midst of an unprecedented great war, Burma, with Japan's cooperation, acquired her independence and thus rid herself of the century-long British bondage. Today she is greeting the first anniversary of her independence.

The past one year was for Burma indeed a year of hardship and difficulties. Burma forms the foremost line in the decisive war on the continent. How difficult it is to fight and at the same time to create a new State requires no explanation.

The 15,000,000 people of Burma, under the able leadership of Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, have taken firm hold of the situation. Domestically, they have established their National Defense Army and, under a Five Year Plan, have adjusted and consolidated their administrative machinery, developed their industries, and established various cultural facilities, thus laying the foundation for Burma as a modern State. Such is the meritorious achievement scored by the Burmese nation in the past one year amidst trials and tribulations. What greater results will they not achieve during the coming second year.

Our profound respects are extended to Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State, who has taken upon himself the onerous task of shaping the destiny of the nation and who is working assiduously, with vigor and energy, to accomplish this great undertaking, and also to all the Burmese people who are collaborating most efficiently with their able leader.

However, in greeting the second year of the reconstruction of their country, the people of Burma will have to be prepared to shoulder the heavier task of overcoming further hardships and difficulties, because the recapture of Burma is the greatest pressing aim of the enemy. The enemy, in an attempt to prevent the construction of Greater East Asia and the liberation of its one billion people, has concentrated huge forces on the border line extending from the Bay of Bengal in the south, passing through the Arakan Mountains and reaching the Patkai Mountains in the north.

Our Forces have smashed the enemy attempts at various places and have even pushed into his territory. Thus Burma has been placed on a firm foundation. But with the intensified war situation in the Pacific, it is a foregone conclusion that the enemy will make a fresh attempt to recapture Burma.

We wish to express our admiration and gratitude to the Burmese for their valiant fighting during the past year, and hope for the stabilization of the eternal basis of their country and for the consummation of their honor as pioneers in the liberation of the peoples of Greater East Asia.

AXIS FORCES DOWN 15 ENEMY RAIDERS

Yanks Suffer Losses in Raiding Budapest, Croatia; Munich, Augsburg Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, July 31.—Fifteen enemy aircraft including 11 four-engined bombers were downed by German and Hungarian flak forces when an American bomber formation yesterday morning attacked Budapest, and other places in Hungary and Croatia.

American bomber formations also penetrated southern Germany from the west and with poor visibility indiscriminately dumped bombs at Munich and Augsburg. German air defense units engaged the enemy planes during their approach and return, but the exact enemy losses have not yet been confirmed.

34 Raiders Destroyed

Domei

BERLIN, July 30.—At least 34 American planes including 30 four-engined bombers were shot down by German air defense units during forenoon and noon hours yesterday when American terror planes penetrated northern and central German territory and the number is expected to increase, according to latest reports.

Fierce combats developed early today north of Lake Balaton in western Hungary when German and Hungarian fighter formations intercepted American terror bombers which approached in several close waves under escort of numerous long-range fighters. A number of American machines were shot down during the engagements which grew in intensity but exact figures have not been reported yet.

Concentrated fire from a score of heavy flak batteries in the Budapest area met the enemy formation as they advanced to the northeast.

Last night, some enemy planes attacked the area of Frankfort-on-Main and Wiesbaden.

Yanks Raid Budapest

Domei

BERLIN, July 30.—Budapest was attacked this morning by American bombers which flew in from the south. German and Hungarian fighters shot some of them down during aerial combats which were particularly fierce over the Plattensee Lake area.

Enemy Loses 120 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, July 29.—Anglo-Americans lost at least 120 planes including more than 92 four-engined bombers during the past 24 hours over German and Rumanian territory.

Sixty four-engined bombers were shot down by German night-fighters alone during the terror attack against Stuttgart carried out by strong British formations last night.

Another 21 British four-engined bombers were shot down over the northern German coastal district when minor British formations raided the Hamburg area. The British alone thus lost altogether 81 four-engined bombers and at least 500 airmen.

American bombers which entered Rumanian territory yesterday escorted by strong fighter formations encountered determined resistance by German, Rumanian and Hungarian air defenses and during the furious ensuing aerial combats lost 21 planes.

Other American bombers which flew over central Germany yesterday were protected by dense blanket of clouds and engaged in few combats.

25 British Planes Downed

Domei

LISBON, July 29.—British formations which yesterday raided oil refineries at Ploesti in Rumania and targets in northern Italy lost 25 machines, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the Mediterranean area announced today, according to a Naples dispatch.

Burma's Independence Celebrated

The text of the address of Dr. Thein Maung, the Burmese Ambassador, at the banquet Tuesday evening at the Imperial Hotel in celebration of the first anniversary of the independence of Burma follows:

"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:

"It is a great pleasure and a rare privilege for me this evening to welcome such a distinguished gathering on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Independence of Burma. The solemnity of the occasion, the stirring events of the times and the inflexible determination of those present here to work hard and fight fiercely for the successful termination of the Greater East Asia War have so overwhelmed me that I could hardly express the joy within my heart. I thank all of you for responding to my invitation in the midst of your multifarious duties.

"After sixty years of continuous struggle, Burma, my country, this day last year declared her independence to the world, and in a few days congratulatory messages in recognition of the independence were received from 12 different nations. This is a historic event unparalleled in the annals of the creation of a new State.

"Your Excellencies, Burma, regained her sovereign and independent state because of the sacrifices made by the Imperial Nippon Forces, the Burma Independence Army, and the mass of the Burmese people who rose in revolt against the British oppressors. I take this opportunity to thank those valiant people for their patriotic sacrifices.

"This day last year, Burma made a Treaty of Alliance with the Empire of Japan which serves as a guarantee that the relationship subsisting between the two countries will always be based on good will and understanding. Another treaty which incorporated the Shan States, with the exception of four states, into the territories of Burma increases her national strength. This territorial and racial unification has thus enhanced the sum total of the might and power of the nations constituting the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. Fully realizing that the fulfilment of our national destiny and future happiness depends on our victory of the present war, the Burmese people and her national army have rendered all-out cooperation and assistance and are fighting along with the Imperial Nippon Forces.

Cites Progress

"The successful creation of an independent state is a task beset with difficulties even in normal times. Therefore in these days of war and strife this task is made many times more arduous. However, with strong determination, spirit of service and sacrifice on the part of the leaders, and the people, Burma has been able to make remarkable progress within one year. With closest cooperation between Nippon and Burma for the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War as its highest State policy, the various internal policies have been based on the New Order Plan. Owing to the harmonious relationship between Government and people and by dint of hard work and with admirable courage and fortitude, Burma is proving more than equal to the occasion and making a robust march onward and upward. The first anniversary of her independence has seen Burma's program of establishing an endurance war footing to enter the decisive stage of war. Definite and concrete reforms have been accomplished in the administrative and economic fields as befitting a modern state working in harmony with the other members of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

"Equally noteworthy has been the progress in vigorous social and cultural undertakings. Steps have been taken for the thorough infiltration of, and in accordance with, the noble ideals propounded in the Joint Declarations of Greater East Asia Assembly. Facilities for the study of the languages of the countries of Greater East Asia have been opened up. The Japan-Burma Culture Society has become the nucleus for closer cultural affinity between Nippon and Burma, paving the way for the conclusion of a Nippon-Burma Cultural Pact. The re-opening of Rangoon University has accelerated the intellectual advancement of the youth of Burma; the movement for the sweeping away of enemy languages has added impetus to the keen study of Oriental Literature, culture and arts. The establishment of a system of according recognition to national heroes has instilled in the hearts of the masses the national spirit of self-sacrifice and service. The enlightenment and purification campaign led and launched by the League of Buddhist Priests has renovated the national religion and strengthened the intellectual and moral backbone of the masses. Affording another insight into the definite growth Burma is undergoing today, is the implicit faith and trust reposed by the people in the Burmese Army who bear exemplary character, and who make huge sacrifices. It is hardly necessary for me to dwell at length on the courage, the spirit of self-sacrifice and superior fighting power of our Army. Suffice it to say that the Burmese Army which had been instrumental in obtaining for the Burmese people, their long cherished independence, will fight to the last drop of blood to maintain that independence, and cooperate fully, closely and whole-heartedly with its Allies in order to win the ultimate victory in this Greater East Asia War.

Burmese Will Fight

"The war has brought independence to Burma, and Burma will maintain her independence in this war. Independence has strengthened the national consciousness of the Burmese people. It has gained a very strong hold among them. The main secret of Burma's strength lies in the self-sacrificing spirit and the love of independence of Burmese masses. They will, therefore, continue to fight fearlessly even recklessly to maintain their cherished independence.

"In conclusion, I beg to propose, Excellencies and gentlemen, the toast in honor of our gallant forces engaged in decisive battles in all fronts, coupled with our worthy guests of the evening."

The text of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's address follows:

"Your Excellency the Burmese Ambassador Thein Maung, Excellencies and Gentlemen:

"At this auspicious occasion where we have been invited to celebrate the first anniversary of the independence of Burma, it is my great honor to speak a word on behalf of the guests.

"As His Excellency Ambassador Thein Maung said just now, it was a year ago today that Burma, casting off the yoke of British tyranny for the past sixty years, declared her independence before the whole world, and simultaneously declared war upon our common enemy, Britain and America.

Gratifying to Japan

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Burmese nation, who had been bitterly suffering under Britain's maladministration for many years, rose to render heroic cooperation to the Japanese Forces, and succeeded at last in realizing their long-cherished aspiration for independence and sovereignty. This was most gratifying to the Japanese Empire, whose policy is to establish Asia for the Asiatics by crushing the Anglo-Saxon ambition for world hegemony. Not only Japan alone but all her allies also rejoiced at the birth of the new Burmese State founded on the principle of righteousness, at once recognized her independence, and have ever since continued close cooperation with her for the prosecution of our common war.

"Despite the severity and bitterness of the current war situation, Burma has made steady strides in her construction during the past twelve months, and while fighting gallantly, shoulder to shoulder, with her brother countries of Greater East Asia. This brilliant record clearly demonstrates the ardent patriotism and indomitable spirit of the seventeen million people of Burma, to which are due our deepest respects. It is our confident hope that Burma, taking advantage of her invaluable experience in the past one year, will achieve national development with ever-increasing steadiness under the able guidance of her head of state Dr. Ba Maw and make herself in name and in deed a powerful member in the community of Greater East Asiatic nations.

The Axis Powers, in close unison, are now engaged in sanguinary battles in Asia and Europe. At this momentous juncture, let us recall afresh and significance of the Burmese independence, convince ourselves more firmly than ever in our fight for the cause of justice so that final victory will surely be ours and renew our pledge to restore East Asia by furthering the intimate cooperation among our allied nations.

"In conclusion, I wish to propose a toast to the success of the state of Burma and to the health of His Excellency Ambassador Thein Maung."

ADMIRAL FRASER NAMED

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 31.—Admiral Sir Bruce A. Fraser, former Commander-in-Chief of the British Home Fleet, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Navy in Southeastern Asia, succeeding Admiral Sir James F. Sommerville, according to a London dispatch.

Fraser was the commander of the home fleet until June when it was announced that Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Moore had been appointed his successor. Fraser was then appointed to succeed Sommerville, who it is reported will shortly be given a new post.

Cherbourg Port Rebuilt

Domei

LISBON, July 31.—With about one month having passed since the anti-Axis forces occupied Cherbourg, the reconstruction work on the port there has finally been completed and the anti-Axis forces will begin to use it, according to an Algiers report.

ENEMY RESISTANCE FUTILE AT KWEILIN

Powerful Anti-Aircraft Defense Pierced by Japanese in Smashing Night Attack

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 30.—Despite the streaks of blinding searchlights and exposure to furious ground fire, the Wild Eagles of the Japanese Air Forces carried out their devastating night attack of July 28 on the Kweilin airfield, the pivotal center of the group of enemy airfields in southwestern China. The crisscrossing streams of light transformed the blackness of the night into veritable day. Commander XX, leading the attack describes vividly the fighting on that night as follows:

"As our Unit approached the southwestern airfield at Kweilin, several columns of darting searchlights tried to catch us, but none of our planes crossd their path. On the contrary, the beams enabled us to see our objective more clearly. My plane swooped down in a nose dive and released the first bomb of the attack.

"Kweilin, inasmuch as it was vaunted as a vital enemy air base, was equipped with a fair number of anti-aircraft guns. Technique had also improved as the result of repeated raids. Their anti-aircraft defenses were greatly superior as compared to that of Liuchow, which we had attacked the previous night. As I pointed my plane upward from a low altitude attack, enemy anti-aircraft guns simultaneously opened fire. The shock that rocked the surrounding air blew us upward with its impact.

"Night attacks are gorgeously beautiful. The flare from the bursting shells hung like illumination over the vari-colored glow arising from the blazing planes on the ground. The roaring flames from a fuel dump on the east side of the field etched out the neighboring hills in its crimson glow. The runway stood out in white distinctness. Taking full advantage of the luminous light, we attacked in wave formations. Enemy planes on the ground were almost all destroyed."

U.S. Air Force Active

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 28.—The American air force in China has been showing increased activity recently, especially around its bases in southwestern China which are suffering considerable damage under the determined onslaught of the Japanese Forces.

Despite poor weather conditions, this American air force has been attacking points in South and Central China during the past few days. Its efforts, however, have been somewhat scattered. At times, it attempted to disturb the regions where the Japanese are now operating. At other times, it tried to execute attacks on Japanese vessels and occasionally, attempts were made to launch positive counter-attacks on Japanese bases.

All this reflects the uneasiness and disquiet now tormenting the mind of the enemy. But something about the behavior of the enemy discourages us from taking a light view of his will to fight.

Indications point to the fact that the enemy is still contriving to carry out plans for an attack on the Japanese mainland from the China continent in response to the call of the war situation in the Central Pacific area.

One of the chief problems of the enemy is to supply the needs of its air force in China. Presumably, the enemy has, to some degree, overcome this difficulty, for the removal of his headquarters from Calcutta to a point near the Indo-Burmese border was announced some time ago by Major-General George Stratmeyer who has the responsibility of keeping the American air forces in East Asia adequately supplied.

With the time of the full moon drawing nearer, there is a greater possibility that the enemy will start some bombing again in China. But should he attempt to take advantage of the moonlight to launch such attacks, he will be forced to run great risks.

Though the enemy has been boasting of immense resources of material, it is no easy matter for him to satisfy adequately the requirements of his air forces on the continent.

The two bombing attacks made by the enemy on North Kyushu have clearly proved that he is still finding considerable difficulty in maintaining his air force on the China continent at a proper level of efficiency. There is unmistakable evidence of a growing impatience on the part of the enemy who is finding himself under the necessity of repeating such unprepared, rash acts as the Kyushu raids which served no conceivable purpose.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 31

The heavy retaliation fire is continued on London almost incessantly.

The enemy in the Normandy area yesterday extended his large-scale attack in which he is using great quantities of material on the entire front from the southwest of Caen to the Cotentin Peninsula and the fighting is waged on both sides with ever increasing embitterment.

South of Hottot, all enemy attacks were smashed while on both sides of Caumont, the enemy succeeded in achieving a major dent in our front, and our counter-attacks are continuing there.

Strong attempts made by the Americans to break through to the northwest and west of Torigny Sur Vire were frustrated. The fighting, south of Sourdeval and south of Cerences was waged with particular violence and our panzer formations are launching an attack against the enemy who penetrated deeply into our positions. A panzer group of the Waffen S.S. was temporarily cut off in the area north of Sourdeval but fought its way through to our main forces. Our bomber formations last night attacked enemy ship concentrations off the Orne mouth and the Seine and the enemy lost 11 aircraft.

In the French area, 97 terrorists were killed.

In Italy, the enemy owing to the losses suffered yesterday did not continue his large-scale attacks against Florence. He confined himself to strong local attacks south and southeast of the town but they all collapsed with heavy losses to the attackers.

At the Eastern Front, heavy fighting is raging between the Carpathians and the Gulf of Finland. In the Carpathian forefield, numerous enemy attacks were repelled and at Samor a panzer division destroyed 20 out of 30 attacking enemy tanks. In various sectors, our troops threw the enemy back in counter-attacks.

In the Warsaw area, the attempt made by strong enemy forces to break through toward the city was frustrated in the heavy fighting. Our troops after having repulsed repeated Soviet attacks on Siedlce detached themselves toward fresh positions further to the north. The front between the middle Bug and Olita was maintained.

At Kovno, the Soviets continued their attacks and despite the stiff resistance offered by our troops succeeded in taking the city.

In Latvia, heavy fighting is going on at Mitau and Birsen and most of the Soviet attacks west of Ostrov were repulsed.

On the Narva Isthmus, our divisions cooperating with our naval units foiled the Red Army's advance in hard fighting yesterday and the enemy suffered here particularly heavy losses in men and material.

Our battleplane squadrons in low-level attacks put out of action numerous enemy tanks and guns and destroyed several hundred vehicles.

U.S. bomber formations yesterday attacked Budapest area as well as several other places in Hungary and Croatia. German and Hungarian air defenses shot down 15 enemy aircraft including 11 four-engined bombers.

Our submarines sank three enemy vessels totalling 22,000 tons as well as two escort vessels and one minesweeper.

WUHAN AREA EXPANDING PEACE ZONES, SAYS YANG

Domei

NANKING, July 31.—"Since the start of the Hunan operations, the Japanese Army has won one victory after another and peace zones are daily being expanded, thus the responsibility imposed on the Wuhan area has become heavier, declared Yang Kuei-i, Governor of Hupeh Province, who is now here on official business, in reviewing the recent conditions in the Wuhan area which is an important base in the present Central China campaign.

"Since the commencement of the operations, peace and order in the Wuhan area has become greatly secure and various commodity prices have been stabilized," he added. "Such daily necessities as salt and coal are abundant. Special committees for increasing production established in various provinces with the aim of stabilizing commodity prices are achieving very good results."

"Enemy planes, which attempt to raid the Wuhan area, are always repulsed by the Japanese Army and consequently damage done to the area by enemy aircraft is negligible. Public feeling is very calm. Bumper agricultural crops are expected this year."

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HENGYANG BATTLE IS NEARING CLIMAX

Enemy Counter-Attacks From Liling and Chaling Sectors Are Smashed

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, August 1.—The annihilative battle of the Japanese against the Chungking forces around the walled town of Hengyang is now approaching its climax.

In an attempt to recapture the Hengyang airfield, as well as to make a connection with the isolated defenders in the walled town, the 44th, 58th, 20th, 37th, and 343rd armies of the Chungking forces early last month commenced a counter-attack against the flank of the Japanese Forces from the Liling and Chaling sectors. Against the positions in front of Hengyang, the troops of Chungking's 62nd and 65th armies went into action from the south, while the 100th corps started a southward advance.

On July 10, crack Japanese Units holding the solid positions connecting Chaling and Liling started a furious offensive against the counter-attacking Chungking troops who are now being smashed at every point.

On the other hand, the southward advancing Japanese Forces launched a storming attack against the main body of the 194th division of the Chungking forces at Hsinchiao, about eight kilometers west of Hengyang, and completely defeated it. Firmly securing the newly gained position, part of the Japanese Units are now hotly chasing the fleeing enemy remnants.

Other Japanese Units surprise-attacked the 63rd division of the 100th army while the enemy troops were constructing positions at a point two and a half kilometers northeast of Hengyang. In this attack the Japanese inflicted smashing blows on the enemy.

Meanwhile, other Japanese Units are attacking the main strength of the 100th army that had penetrated the area eight kilometers northwest of Hengyang.

Admits Defenses Pierced

Domei

LISBON, July 31.—Regarding the Hengyang war situation, the Associated Press correspondent in Chiang Kai-shek's capital reported today that the Chungking military authorities have admitted that the Japanese have penetrated the defenses of Hengyang and that furious fighting is developing within the city limits as well as in the area outside the walled town.

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VARGAS STRESSES BOND WITH BURMA

Philippine Envoy Extends Best Wishes to Burmese During A Call on Thein Maung

Recalling the close and intimate brotherhood between Burma and the Republic of the Philippines, Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas conveyed the best wishes of his Government and people for the long life, prosperity, and happiness of Burma, in a formal call on the Burmese Ambassador, Dr. Thein Maung, at 11:30 a.m. Tuesday, Burmese Independence Day.

The text of Ambassador Vargas' message presented to the Burmese Ambassador follows:

"On behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of the Philippines, and on my own, I wish to extend to Your Excellency and, through you, to your Government and people, the most heartfelt felicitations and the best of wishes on the first anniversary of the foundation of free and independent Burma.

"Providence has seen fit to bind our two countries together in close and intimate brotherhood. Not only do we possess a common heritage of Asian blood and culture but also, through many decades under Anglo-American domination, with a coincidence in time that suggests an inscrutable destiny, we advanced together, step by step, toward the conquest of political concessions in self-government.

"The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the generous help of the victorious Japanese Empire enabled both our nations to attain our cherished independence almost simultaneously last year, and since then we have associated ourselves with you even more closely in the common struggle for the peace and prosperity of Asia, under the leadership of Japan.

"Indeed, this war has shown, in Asia, in Europe, and in America, that the time is past when small nations could live in selfish and self-satisfied isolation. Now, they must win security either by helpless submission to some dominating world Power or by regional cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and mutual assistance. We have chosen the latter course as members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and it is therefore with a sincere belief in our common fate that I convey to Your Excellency the devout wishes of the Government and people of the Republic of the Philippines for the long life, enduring prosperity and happiness of Burma and the common victory of the great Confederation of Greater East Asian Nations."

SAITO GIVEN NEW POST

Succeeds Ninomiya as Head of Manchou Development Company

Lieutenant-General Yaheita Saito, head of the Leaders' Training Institute of the Chosen Government-General, has been appointed president of the Manchoukuo Development Corporation, succeeding Lieutenant-General Harushige Ninomiya, whose appointment as Minister of Education in the Koiso Cabinet had left the presidency vacant, according to the announcement by the Cabinet on Tuesday.

Lieutenant-General Saito is 60 years old and is a native of Kagawa Prefecture. After graduation from the Army Staff College, he has filled such posts as instructor of military tactics at the Army Staff College, staff member of the Kwantung Army and head of the Army Ordnance Headquarters. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1938 and was placed on the retired list in May 1943. He was appointed head of the Leaders' Training Institute of the Chosen Government-General in August 1943.

SHIGEMITSU MAKES REPORT

The regular meeting of the Cabinet was held at 10 a.m. at the Prime Minister's official residence on Tuesday. Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and all the Cabinet Ministers were present.

At the meeting, a report was made by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister, on the international situation centering on Turkey, following which Toshio Shimada, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, reported on measures for handling the vegetable situation in Osaka. Discussions were held with Ginjiro Fujihara, Munitions Minister. A report was also given of the Anshan air raid. The meeting was adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

Bank Officials Picked

At the special shareholders' meeting of the Yasuda Bank held on Tuesday, Seiichi Annen, managing director of the Yasuda Bank, and Shinjiro Otsuka, president of the Showa Bank, have been both appointed vice-presidents of the Yasuda Bank and Yasusuke Watanabe, a director of the Showa Bank, has been elected a regular director of the Yasuda Bank.

Philippine-Burma Amity

Philippine Ambassador Jorge Vargas (left) conveying his best wishes to Burmese Ambassador Thein Maung on Tuesday at the latter's Embassy in Tokyo on the occasion of the first anniversary of Burma's independence.

East Asia's Leaders Fete Burma On Anniversary of Independence

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the gaining of independence by Burma on Tuesday, cordial messages of greeting and felicitation were addressed by the various leaders of Greater East Asiatic nations to the Burmese people celebrating the event.

The statement delivered over the radio by Jose P. Laurel, Preident of the Republic of the Philippines, follows:

Last year on this day we hailed as a brother Oriental people the declaration of the independence of Burma because it marked the realization of a long cherished dream of the Burmese and because it demonstrated the patent resolve of Japan to fulfill her sacred mission in fighting the War of Greater East Asia.

We are happy today, on the occasion of the first anniversary of this declaration, to greet independent Burma and to extend our warmest congratulations for the remarkable progress achieved, for undiminished determination not only to make her independence real but to build an impregnable rampart that will help secure the liberties won for all Orientals.

It is appropriate to consider the price the Burmese, under the brilliant leadership of Adipadi Dr. Ba Maw, have decided to pay and are paying to give not only form but substance to the dream that began to take concrete shape a year ago. The Burmese are on the forefront of a titanic struggle from the very beginning; what it costs to sustain that struggle at their very door is not anything they have to gather and understand by first or second-hand report. The realities of this cost constitute the very texture of their waking and sleeping hours.

Addressing his people a year before the declaration of Burma's independence, Dr. Ba Maw said "that the freedom of Burma can only be won by blood and tears," adding the stern intimation that "that time has now come." For the reconstruction of Burma, the leader emphasized, "it will be necessary for us to be fully prepared to shed more blood and sweat."

The efforts of the Burmese to build a new Burma at the same time that they have to fight to clear and secure their frontiers from aggressors menacing their freedom and hampering their work of reconstruction are of a character to challenge the wonder and respect of all men everywhere who cherish the life of self-determination and self-respect. We Filipinos view them with no little sympathy and pride. We view them with sympathy because our present situation is not any vastly different from that of the Burmese: for we are faced by a big problem of survival and reconstruction. We are proud of the success achieved by the Burmese because it proves Oriental capacity and worth, which remains our eternal argument against any gratuitous alien assumption of our own burdens and responsibilities.

"Burma," as he said, "like the Philippines, has a special responsibility in Greater East Asia. Strategically, Burma guards the western gateway to East Asia. It is the backdoor to China, Thailand and Malai, just as the Philippines guards the southeastern gateway to East Asia. As such guardians of the gateways of East Asia, Burma and the Philippines will rise or fall together with East Asia."

In extending fraternal greetings to Burma on the first anniversary of her independence, the Philippines joins in Dr. Ba Maw's conviction that "one billion East Asian peoples can win any war or any peace together."

China Sends Greetings

Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the National Government of China, delivered the following radio address on the occasion of Burma's Independence Day:

In welcoming the first anniversary of the attainment of Burma's independence, words are insufficient to convey my feelings of deep and sincere rejoicing.

Burma forms one of the vital links in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Her history dates back to an ancient past and cultural relations between Burma and our country have been close indeed. Since the beginning of British imperialistic invasion of East Asia, Burma has been subjected to the pressure of British oppression and imperialistic intrigues.

The defeat suffered in the First Burmese War in 1826 reduced Burma formally to the status of a British crown colony in 1886.

However, inspite of despotic suppression under Britain's imperialistic policies, the Burmese people did not lose their national spirit and Burmese patriots continued to wage their war of opposition against the British. Carrying on the torch bequeathed to them by their predecessors, the fiery patriots of the later days fought for the recovery of their lost freedom. Last year on this day, the ardent Burmese patriots with the cooperation of Japan were able to proclaim the attainment of their independence and to be numbered among the independent nations of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In looking over the passage of one year on the occasion of Burma's anniversary of independence today, Burma has already readjusted her structure as a modern nation under the able leadership and ceaseless efforts of Prime Minister Ba Maw. Long steps forward have been taken in the fields of internal politics and economics. Also Burma has built up powerful foundations which will contribute to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

I cannot repress the feelings of intense pleasure and sincere praise on the occasion of the first anniversary of Burma's independence. Particularly with the War of Greater East Asia in its decisive stage today, all the nations and peoples in the Co-Prosperity Sphere must unite their human and material strengths and with utmost efforts expended in the displayal of their ability to advance for the achievement of the final victory in the current war.

Thai Spokesman's Speech

The message of felicitations broadcast by a spokesman of the Thai Government on the occasion of the first anniversary of the declaration of independence by Burma follows:

On this first anniversary of the attainment of independence by Burma and her entry in the War of Greater East Asia, I am happy in being able to represent the people of Thailand in sending you a message of felicitations. Today is indeed a most important day in the history of Burma and Greater East Asia.

Burma's decision to cooperate with Japan in this war had as its objective the attainment of complete freedom and independence for all the peoples of Asia. As the first step, the results of the action taken for the realization of this ideal was the attainment of independence by your nation and the Philippines. As further steps, we look forward confidently to the development of all the peoples of Asia based on the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

In this way we will breathe new life into the Greater East Asia area and Asia will return ultimately to the Asiatics in all respects.

Burma and the Burmese people have had to fight on the front lines of the battlefield. All the peoples of Asia sympathize with you and laud highly the perseverence and courage shown by you. Everyone knows that you are fighting for true independence. The Thai people and I, at this opportunity, express our respect for the courage you are showing under the leadership of Dr. Ba Maw.

The reports of the results attained with the close cooperation of the armed forces of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan have breathed boundless joy to the people of Thailand and we are determined to watch for still greater successes which are bound to come in the future.

Our nation has been cooperating with the Japanese Forces in every respect. No matter how great the difficulties we face, we have been directing our efforts seriously toward the carrying out of our duties, at the same time looking forward to final victory which will bring prosperity to all the peoples of Asia and particularly to you, our neighbors, the Burmese people.

In conclusion I pray for your health and happiness and that you will be liberated from all danger and attain completely your desires through the protection of the sacred Emerald Buddha.

Manchou Premier Speaks

Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo broadcast as follows on the first anniversary of Burmese independence:

One year has passed since Burma declared her independence amidst the war of Greater East Asia and now it affords me a great pleasure to congratulate the Burmese people on the first anniversary of the important day. At the same time, I beg to express my sincere respect, together with the 50,000,000 people of Manchoukuo, to your country which, though established only a year ago, has declared war on the United States and Britain, the common enemies of East Asia in cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Forces.

When we realize that the present war of Greater East Asia is a sacred war based on high ideals, there is no doubt whatever that final victory will be gained by our side that bases its aims and convictions on justice.

In celebrating the first anniversary of Burmese independence, I sincerely hope to see even greater development in Burma in the future and also hope that the officials and people of your country will do their utmost to realize the great ideal of establishing a truly Greater East Asia.

Cable Briefs

SERIOUS FOOD LACK IN U.S. BLAMED UPON ROOSEVELT

President Roosevelt is held responsible for the thriving black market, widespread spoilage, shortage and wastage of food in the United States by the Republican Congressional Food Committee which charges the President with exercising "one-man control over the nation's food situation."

International News quoted the Committee's report saying, "these events are conclusive proof that the Administration's failure has created great dislocation and uncertainty throughout the whole food industry," according to a Lisbon report.

SUPPLY OF BREAD REDUCED IN FOE-OCCUPIED NORMANDY

The reduction of the daily bread ration to 150 grams in those parts of Normandy occupied by the British and Americans is prominently published in the Paris Press.

When the Germans were supposed to have taken away everything from Normandy, the peasants had 400 grams of bread a day but when the British and Americans arrived, allegedly with ample supplies for all, these same peasants had to be content with only 150 grams of bread, the Oeuvre sarcastically pointed out.

UNPRECEDENTED DEPRESSION IN POSTWAR U.S. PREDICTED

Prophesying an unprecedented postwar depression in the United States with an unemployed of 19,000,000, Lee Cherne Young, boss of the Research Institute of America Incorporated, declared that small businesses would die off altogether while the excess profit tax was doomed. He stated that the latter may not even survive the final stages of the war.

War will be difficult to prevent for several generations and in some places this present war will not really have come to an end, he pointed out. Young asserted that the Government, in a frantic attempt to keep the economy running at high speed, will give business every tax inducement which will pile on the individual an estimated national debt of $300,000,000.

Flag Hoisting Rites To Fete Liberty Held At Burmese Embassy

A flag hoisting ceremony was observed at the Burmese Embassy on the occasion of the first anniversary of Burma's independence at 9 a.m. on Tuesday attended by Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan and more than 40 Burmese students. At 3 p.m. Dr. Thein Maung prayed at Yasukuni Shrine for the repose of the souls of the heroic Japanese soldiers who fell in the fight for Burma's independence. Later, at 4 p.m. Shunichi Matsumoto, Foreign Vice-Minister and Noritake Yoshioka, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office called on Dr. Thein Maung at the Embassy and presented the Burmese Ambassador with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon.

USAMI FELICITATES CHINA RESTORATION

Says Nation Realized Cherished Sovereignty With Return Of Concessions

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 31.—Celebrating the first National Restoration Day of China, or the anniversary of the abolition of foreign concessions, Minister Uzuhiko Usami stationed in Shanghai made the following remarks today.

"The formal ceremony of restoring the International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai to the National Government of China was held on July 31 and August 1, last year, and the event marked the almost complete attainment of the independence of China's sovereignty, which has so long been desired by the Chinese people. The National Government of China designated the historical day as the "National Restoration Day of China," a national festival day to commemorate the significant event permanently and today is the first anniversary.

"The complete independence of China had been eagerly desired by Dr Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic and many other pioneer leaders as well as the general public. With the participation of China in the present war, an agreement respecting the surrender of concessions and the abolition of extraterritoriality was signed between Japan and China on January 9, last year. This agreement led to the transfer of the Shanghai International Settlement and other foreign concessions and also to the partial abolition of extraterritoriality. Thus China's great ambition of attaining independence was completely realized.

"This is a result of fighting the present war on the basic ideal of establishing a new order in East Asia. The transfer is of great significance to China as the Shanghai settlements were the headquarters for the Anglo-American domination of East Asia and this change will greatly contribute to the revival of China and the establishment of a new East Asia.

"The construction of Greater Shanghai has shown remarkable progress due to the efforts made by the National Government during the past year. Further efforts must be exerted as the War of Greater East Asia has become particularly severe. I take this opportunity of paying my respects to the National Government of China, and hope that all the organs of the National Government will exert further efforts for the construction of Greater East Asia."

Concert Calendar

Special concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Friday, August 4, at 5 p.m., at the Koraku-en open air stadium. Soloist: Miss Harue Miyake, soprano; Chorus: Tokyo Koto Ongaku Gakuin. Program: Shinichi Takata's "Rikugun-Damashii"; Beethoven's Symphony No. 5; Hisatada Otaka's "Nandoku-no-Uta."

"Koa Concert", pipe organ and chorus, sponsored by Imperial Rule Assistance Association and East Asia Development League; Saturday, August 5, at 12:20 p.m., at the Mitsukoshi Department Store Grand Hall, (Nihonbashi). Chorus by Tokyo Kosei Gakudan, under the baton of Professor Tamotsu Kinoshita, and Kunitachi Music School, under the direction of Professor Toshikai Okamoto.

Obituary

Yuji Morita, 31, member of the Military Press Corps, was killed in spring of last year at a southern front, it was announced by the Yokosuka Naval Station today. Mr. Morita was a member of the Photography Department of the Asahi Shimbun.

Jugoro Otaguro, 79, adviser of Kayaba Engineering Works, died at Inuyamamachi, Aichi Prefecture, on July 28. He was a former managing-director of the Shibaura Engineering Works and the president of several other companies.

TADA IS APPOINTED TO NEW NAVY POST

Vice-Admiral Is Made Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau of Navy Ministry

The appointment of Vice-Admiral Takeo Tada, chief of the General Affairs Dpartment of the Naval Aviation Headquarters, to the post of chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, was announced by the Navy Ministry at 1 p.m. on Tuesday.

Vice-Admiral Tada succeeds Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka, who, since his appointment to the post of Navy Vice-Minister, had been Acting Chief of the Bureau.

During his career, Vice-Admiral Tada has served as staff officer of a training fleet, commander of the special service ship Tsurumi, sectional chief of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry, commander of the Kirishima, and Chief of Staff of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters.

He became a rear-admiral in November, 1940 and in August 1941 was made commander of an air unit.

Following service on the front as Chief of Staff of a fleet, he was made a vice-admiral in November 1943.

He was appointed to the post of chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Naval Aviation Headquarters in March, this year.

TO PICK ABE'S SUCCESSOR

Nomination Meeting Set to Choose Head of Political Body

The nomination of the president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association to succeed General Nobuyuki Abe, who has been appointed Governor-General of Chosen, is expected to be entrusted to a nomination committee, which will hold its nomination meeting on August 3.

The following persons have been mentioned as probable candidates: Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo, adviser to the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, chairman of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, General Jiro Minami, member of the Privy Council, and General Baron Shigeru Honjo, president of the Military Relief Board. Admiral Kobayashi is believed to be the strongest candidate.

THAI-MANCHOU RELATIONS BOLSTERED, SAYS CHENG

People of Thailand Firmly Determined to Cooperate With Allies in War, He States

Domei

NANKING, July 31.—Thailand's firm determination to cooperate with its allies for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia is being revealed in the daily life of the young people, particularly of women who, in the past, used to confine their activities within their homes, declared Cheng Yu, Manchoukuo Minister to Thailand, who arrived here on his way home on a vacation.

Respecting present conditions in Thailand, Minister Cheng declared:

"Since the promulgation of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, relations between Thailand and Manchoukuo have become particularly close. Of course, it is difficult to point out concrete evidences of this tendency, but there are many signs of the spiritual cooperation between the two countries.

"It can be said that Thailand has made a signal advance. In the industrial field, rapid progress is now being witnessed reflecting this trend. The strength of Thailand lies in having sufficient, more than sufficient, rice and other foodstuffs. Teak resources which are too vast to be estimated are expected to greatly benefit the country in the future."

NAMED ENVOY TO KALGAN

Major-General Yasato Succeeds Lieutenant-General Iwasaki

Major-General Tomomichi Yasato has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Kalgan, following the resignation of Lieutenant-General Tamio Iwasaki, former Japanese Minister to Kalgan, it was announced by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on Tuesday.

Major-General Yasato is a graduate of the Army Staff College. He was stationed in France and also served as a member of the Army General Staff as well as the North China Army Staff. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General on August 1 of this year.

Army Appointments Made

Colonel Keisuke Sasakura has been appointed Chief of the Military Affairs Department at Taichu, and Colonel Shozo Sumi has been made Chief of the Military Affairs Department at Takao, the War Ministry announced on Tuesday.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1944

The Archaic Principles of The Atlantic Charter

The Wall Street Journal in an article on March 17 entitled "Foreign Policy Crumbles", deploring that "American foreign policy has fallen into the heap of improvisation", declared that "the Atlantic Charter—which is the cornerstone of American foreign policy for the war and postwar periods—is crumbling" because the Charter no longer coincides with what the two principal allies of the United States—Britain and the Soviet Union—regard as their self-interest.

The Wall Street paper charges that the Soviet Union "intends to annex considerable European territory and to dominate other territory", and points out that this intention is "obviously contrary to the terms of the Charter". In the face of these apparent intentions and ambitions of the Soviet Union, avers the Wall Street Journal, Britain finds the Charter as a highly precarious bulwark for her imperial interests. Naturally, therefore, Britain must look for stronger guarantees than the Charter contains. Thus, the New York paper laments over the fact that the Atlantic Charter has lost all its validity as far as Britain and the Soviet Union are concerned, and that the cornerstone of American foreign policy is crumbling as the consequence.

However, it is interesting to note that an article by Amery Reves in the New York Times Magazine on April 23 maintains an entirely different stand on the significance or insignificance of the Atlantic Charter. According to this article, the principles enunciated in the Charter as "archaic principles of pre-industrialized 18th century" and that the "difficulties and two years of controversy over the Charter prove that the policy of expediency with principles can never be successful and durable". This article further contends that "real national independence and peaceful international relationship are to be sought in the direction other than to which the Charter points".

Apparently, the verdict on the Charter rendered by the New York Times Magazine expresses the views of America's neo-imperialists who see the imperative necessity of modifying the tactics of old-fashioned imperialism to suit the postwar international situation. The apparent realism of the article, however, differs little from the would-be realism enunciated in the Atlantic Charter. When the article contends that mankind's ideal is no longer "self-determination of nations" but "interdependence of nations", it anticipates that the small nations must be content with their status of being satellites of the two or three major Powers in the anti-Axis camp. This anomalous state of affairs is what the article seems to designate as "interdependence of nations".

Attention may be called at this juncture to the following pertinent points: First, the Wall Street Journal would have the world believe that although the United States sincerely desires to live up to the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter by making the Charter the cornerstone of her foreign policy, this policy is being neutralized by the imperialistic intentions and ambitions of Britain and the Soviet Union. Second, the New York Times Magazine, in the name of practical wisdom and 20th century realism, would make it easier for the American neo-imperialists like President Roosevelt and his like-minded fellow travelers, to assert themselves in the pursuit of their aggressive policies under the cloak of the ideal of "interdependence of nations". Thus, although seemingly opposed to each other, both articles have the effect of undermining the Atlantic Charter by emphasizing its impracticability or invalidity.

In any case, it is apparent that no intelligent person in America, including Secretary of State Hull who says that the Charter is merely an expression of fundamental objectives and that "it does not give the solutions", takes the Atlantic Charter very seriously. Under the circumstances, it would not be too much to say that the Democratic Party's recent pledge to render its support to "the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms and the application of the principles enunciated therein to the United Nations and the other peace-loving nations, large and small" amounts only to a political gesture which is entirely devoid of any significance. In every respect, then, the Atlantic Charter stands for a matchless example of political expediency and the "archaic principles of pre-industrialized 18th century".

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

In this world of men
Worship of God is the greatest bliss,
Nought greater is there than this, even in heaven:

Men of God pray not for selfish salvation,
They long to be born again, even here on this earth,
That evermore they may serve their fellows,
And singing the praises of God meet with him face to face:

He who hath truly praised god,
Hath fulfilled the ends of his birth.
And happy is he:

In the sun of God's presence
In fulness of joy.

* * *

All, all my trust, O God,
Is stayed on thee:

Of old thou savedst many,
And knowing this I come:

I come O Master, seeking shelter from thy love:

O thou, All-powerful, All-knowing,
Thy will be done for me

A Year Ago Today

August 2, 1943

Declaring that no Asiatic nation can keep aloof from the present world upheaval because it is a war of the oppressed nations against insatiable exploiters and aggressors, Thakin Than Tun, Agriculture Minister of the Burmese Government, today strongly urged all Indians to rise in arms against Britain for the avowed purpose of unshackling themselves from the British yoke once and for all and join Japan for the successful prosecution of the present war as well as for the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region.

* * *

Due to the lag in war output the United States Government is urging the people to exert more efforts toward the realization of the munitions production program during the latter half of the year. The Army and the War Production Board also gave out warnings to the nation to the same effect. The unexpected poor results of munitions production during the past several weeks seems to have necessitated such a warning.

* * *

The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today that during July, German submarines and high-speed boats sank 58 enemy ships, aggregating 354,241 tons and damaged seven others aggregating 38,000 tons.

* * *

It was announced today by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China that a Japanese Army Air Unit operating in the Yellow River area discovered a group of camouflaged enemy ships on the river on July 31 and in a daring dive-bombing attack, sank seven vessels, destroyed 11 and overturned several others. Moreover, the announcement added, the Wild Eagles machine-gunned enemy troops along the river inflicting heavy losses.

* * *

A German air formation carried out a large-scale attack on enemy shipping at Palermo today, sinking one 5,000-ton munitions vessel and heavily damaging eight others, it was announced by the German Military Headquarters.

* * *

The British Air Ministry admitted today that it had lost 22 warplanes in this morning's raid on Hamburg and in France and Belgium.

LARGER FOOD OUTPUT STRESSED IN JAVA

Planting of Superior Rice Seeds Being Urged by Government

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

More than 1,100 plantations scattered throughout Java are engaged in the production of staple products as rubber, quinine, coffee and tea. All the enemy plantations have been recently transferred to private enterprisers on trust management basis to promote the increase of agricultural products for food and clothing. The remarkable feature of the trust management method now undertaken in the island is that it divides the farmlands as into territories instead of classifying them according to the kinds of farm products raised.

The control of industries through territorial division is consonant with the recent decision of the Military Administration in Java to divide the administration into three regions, and is an important renovation of management of political and economic affairs in Java.

The need for expanding production of food and clothing material is urgent in all parts of the Common Prosperity Region, but this is particularly so in Java. Here, the harvesting of cotton, the chief clothing material, was already begun early in May this year and its total crop is expected to be three times that of last year. This is due to favorable natural factors plus the industriousness of the farmers. The time for harvesting cotton varies in different parts of Java, but in Malang Province, about one-third of it is completed by the end of May while in the eastern provinces it is usually in the latter part of June.

Rice Production Stressed

It was in November, last year that the movement for increasing the production of foodstuffs in Java was undertaken in earnest, the stress being laid on the production of rice and Indian corn. The pre-war policy of plantations was replaced by a policy of priority favoring the production of food and clothing materials, as decided upon at the second conference of the chiefs of the economic departments in all the provinces of Java held at the headquarters of the Military Administration on November 4, last year. This decision was put into operation immediately afterwards. Although the effects of the new agricultural policy will be seen hereafter, the results so far of the production of rice and Indian corn have been successful.

Whereas, many varieties of rice seeds have been formerly planted in Java, the provincial governments last year designated and encouraged the planting of superior seeds. Technical guidance for the cultivation of rice was also given to the farmers with the result that despite an unprecedented drought during December last year and January, this year, there will be, according to a forecast of this year's crop made in middle of April an increase of 21 per cent in eastern provinces, 20 per cent in the central provinces and 9 per cent in the western provinces. This is due to the cooperation shown by the government officials and the farmers in expanding rice production, in addition to a suitable amount of rain which the island later had. It is anticipated that an increase of about 17 per cent on the average for the entire island will be made.

It is also expected that more superior rice seeds will be planted in 80 per cent of the entire rice paddies of the island this year.

Dr. Yukio Okada who has made an inspection tour of Java this spring has made the following report on the latest agricultural conditions in Java:

"The entire area of rice paddies in Java being about 4,000,000 hectares and the usual crop therefrom 8,000,000 tons in unhulled rice, an increase of ten per cent will give 800,000 tons in unhulled rice or 400,000 tons in unpolished rice which will correspond to 2,800,000 koku. This year's crop of field rice and Indian corn was not so good because of the small amount of rain, but since there are several hundred hectares of uncultivated areas that may be utilized, a further increase of food production can be expected in Java."

Fruits of Wisdom

Obstinacy and heat in argument are surest proofs of folly. Is there anything so stubborn, obstinate, disdainful, contemplative, grave, or serious, as an ass?—Montaigne.

* * *

High office is like a pyramid; only two kinds of animals reach the summit, reptiles and eagles.—D'Alembert.

* * *

The history of human opinion is scarcely anything more than the history of human errors.—Voltaire.

* * *

Where there is much pretension, much has been borrowed; nature never pretends.—Lavater.

* * *

Flowers never emit so sweet and strong a fragrance as before a storm. When a storm approaches thee, be as fragrant as a sweet-smelling flower.—Richter.

* * *

Money is a bottomless sea, in which honor, conscience, and truth may be drowned.—Kozlof,

U.S. Provocations Against Japan

Economic Sanctions Applied by U.S. in Retaliation For Japan's Military Operations in China

By KOSAKU TAMURA

Part III

On September 18, 1931, the Manchurian Incident broke out. Both parties to the conflict were members of the League of Nations, and as China appealed to the League the Manchurian question came under the sole jurisdiction of the League machinery. The United States stood outside of the League and had no voice in the League councils. Yet Secretary of State Stimson, being impatient of the conservatism of the League, took the initiative in issuing direct remonstrance against Tokyo and in submitting various proposals in Geneva. Stimson formulated a plan to have the United States participate in all sessions of the League Council, and then he arranged to have the invitation extended by the League so as to avoid giving Japan the impression that the United States was the instigator of the entire matter—of having wormed himself into League Council in order to stir up hostility against Japan.

Upon hearing of the capture of the city of Tsitsihar on November 19, 1931, Stimson sent word to the League that in case the League wished to impose the economic sanctions provided for in Article 16 of the Covenant the United States was "anxious not to discourage them or to put any obstacles or dangers in their path." In this way the United States, a non-member of the League, suggested the application of economic santions against Japan before the League itself had considered the desirability of such a step.

Upon the fall of Chinhow on January 2, 1932, Stimson started a bold move and he invited the Governments of Great Britain and France in condemning Japanese actions. Being rebuffed by the British Government, Stimson took independent action and on January 7, 1932 dispatched a note to the Japanese Government informing it that the American Government cannot admit the legality of any situation de facto nor does it intend to recognize any treaty or agreement entered into between Japan and China which may impair the treaty rights of the United States or its citizens in China, including those which relate to the sovereignty, independence, or the territorial and administrative integrity of the Republic of China, or to the international policy relative to China, commonly known as the Open Door Policy and that it does not intend to recognize any situation, treaty, or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the covenants and obligations of the Pact of Paris.

Was Third Note

This is the third of a series of non-recognition notes emanating from Washington, the first being in connection with the so-called Twenty-one Demands and the second in regard to the Nikolaievsk massacre.

Stimson did everything in his power to keep the League of Nations steeled up to the ultimate momentous step of a formal judgment in respect to Japan. Stimson had based his efforts on premises, many of which were unfounded in fact or history. He had tried to achieve an old objective by certain new methods, and he had failed. He had all but involved himself in the domestic affairs of Japan. He had revived the non-recognition doctrine and pledged his successor to maintain it. He had employed the American Asiatic Squadron, the entire American Fleet, and the press of the United States to put every possible weight into his diplomacy save the overt threat of force. His undisputed, though often supported, leadership of this collective effort to curb Japanese action left the United States to bear the brunt of a Japanese antagonism that Stimson's discreet European collaborators were altogether happy to avoid.

On the night of July 7, 1937, there took place the Lukuochia Incident in the outskirts of Peking. Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that a force of 1,200 marines had been ordered to proceed to Shanghai from San Diego.

In his statement of August 23, 1937, Hull declared that "the issues and problems which are of concern to this government in the present situation on the Pacific area go far beyond merely the immediate question of protection of the nationals and interests of the United States." For the first time Hull revealed the far-reaching design underlying the American policy towards the Pacific area.

A conference under the Nine Power Treaty was convoked on October 15, 1937 by the Belgian Government in response to the request made by Great Britain with the approval of the United States. Anthony Eden, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons that the idea of convoking the conference came from Washington. The Japanese Government declined the invitation on the ground that as the action of Japan in China is a measure of self-defense, it lies outside the the scope of the Nine Power Treaty and consequently there is no room for any discussion of the question of its application.

Soon after the fall of Nanking, the Japanese Government in its statement of January 16, 1938, made a momentous declaration that "it will cease from thenceforward to deal with the Chiang Kai-shek regime and look forward to the establishment and growth of a new Chinese regime."

The American retort to this decision of Japanese Government manifested itself in the adoption of a policy of discouraging the extension of credit by the American citizens to the Japanese Government and its nationals and at the same time in the initiation of the moral embargo on the sale of airplanes and aeronautical equipment to Japan.

In October 1938, Canton and Hankow fell into the hands of Japan, and the Japanese Government in its statement of November 3, 1938, declared that "what Japan seeks is the establishment of a new order which will insure the permanent stability of East Asia."

Increased Aid to Chungking

In retaliation for Japan's policy of establishing a new order in East Asia, the United States accelerated its tempo of assisting the Chiang Kai-shek regime. On December 15, 1938, the United States Export-Import Bank placed a credit of $25,000,000 at the disposal of Chiang's regime; in addition, the United States Treasury extended the Chinese-American Monetary agreement of July 9, 1937, thereby enabling Chiang's regime to dispose of its silver and obtain dollar exchange against its gold reserves accumulated in New York. At the same time the moral embargo was extended to the materials essential to the manufacture of airplane and to technical information for the production of high-quality aviation gasoline. "As the Japanese purchases in the United States of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, other than aircraft and aeronautical equipment, were relatively unimportant, these operated ultimately to stop the export of arms to Japan."

On July 24, 1939, a basic agreement was reached between Japan and Great Britain under which the latter pledged that it will make plain to the British authorities and British nationals in China that they should refrain from any acts or measures prejudicial to the attainment of the objects of the Japanese forces in China.

In order to avenge Great Britain, Secretary Hull, two days later, served all of a sudden a notice of abrogation of the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty of 1911. So long as the United States remained a party to the Commercial Treaty which guaranteed the freedom of trade, she could not honorably impose a legal embargo upon Japan. "The termination removed the legal obstacle to an embargo by the United States upon the shipment of materials to Japan." A moral embargo had already been imposed since July 1938 in a fairly effective manner

Transfers Navy to Pacific

On September 1, 1939, the Second European War broke out. The first and immediate step the United States Government took was to transfer the major portion of its navy from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean concentrating in Pearl Harbor.

From January 26, 1940, the United States became free to impose at any time a legal embargo upon Japan. Henry Stimson, in a lengthy letter to the New York Times, recommended speedy legislation to prohibit the export to Japan of arms, ammunition and raw materials needed for the manufacture of accessories, on some of which a moral embargo had in a fairly effective manner already been imposed since July 1938.

On March 12, 1940, Wang Ching-wei declared his intention to establish a new central government of China in Nanking. To strengthen its rival regime in Chungking, the United States Government made a loan of $20,000,000 to Chiang Kai-shek, and at the end of March Secretary Hull issued his statement regarding the non-recognition of the newly-organized Nanking Government under Wang Ching-wei. This was the fourth in a series of non-recognition statements in relation to Japan's action in East Asia.

On June 20, 1940, the French Government in response to the Japanese representation decided to prohibit the transportation through French Indo-China of war materials in aid of the Chiang regime. The British Government also acceded to the Japanese representation and decided to prohibit for a period of three months from July 18, 1940 the transit through Burma of arms and ammunitions as well as petrol, trucks, and railway materials.

Retaliating these measures, President Roosevelt under the Export Control Act of July 2, 1940, refused licenses for the export to Japan of aviation gasoline and most types of machine tools beginning from August 1940.

Secretary Hull in a discussion on June 28, 1940, with the British Ambassador and the Australian Minister on the Far Eastern situation made an important declaration to the effect that the "United States had been exerting economic pressure on Japan for a year; that the United States Fleet was stationed in the Pacific; and that everything possible was being done short of a serious risk of actual military hostilities to keep the Japanese situation. This course was the best evidence of the intentions of the United States in the future."

As a result of the conversations between the Japanese Foreign Minister and the French Ambassador in Tokyo, an agreement was reached on August 30, 1940, by which France agreed to afford in French Indo-China all such facilities of military nature as were required by Japan for the execution of campaign for the settlement of the China affair.

In retaliation to this agreement which in no way affected the rights and interests of the United States, President Roosevelt on September 26, 1940, declared an embargo on the export to Japan of iron and steel scrap as from October 16, 1940. Simultaneous with the enforcement of embargo, the Federal Loan Administration Office announced that a further credit of $25,000,000 was to be granted to the Chiang Kai-shek regime from the Export-Import Bank. The loan would be liquidated by the sale of tungsten; the United States having undertaken to buy as much as thirty millions worth. The loan to China and the fresh embargo to Japan were, in the opinion of the Congress leaders, measures short of war but more affective than mere words.

Tripartite Pact Signed

On September 27, 1940, the Tripartite Pact of 10-year duration was signed in Berlin. The object was to prevent any third Power from intervening either in the European war or in the China affair. Upon the assumption that the Pact was solely directed against the United States, President Roosevelt in his fireside chat on December 29, 1940, assailed the Pact in scathing terms, and insisted that "if the United States interfered with or blocked their expansion program they will unite in military action against the United States."

On November 30, 1940, a treaty was signed at Nanking for the regulations of the basic relations between Japan and China, purporting to respect mutually their sovereignty and territories.

President Roosevelt in order to affirm that the new Sino-Japanese relations could not prove a deterrent to the intervention of the United States in the affairs of East Asia, granted a new loan of $100,000,000 to the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Half the money was advanced by the Export-Import Bank to be used for general purposes on condition that repayment would be progressly made by the Chiang's regime through the deliveries of wolfram, antimony and tin. The remaining half was made available for currency adjustment and was furnished by the Treasury Stabilization fund of the United States Government.

According to the Roberts Report, as early as January 24, 1941, Secretary Knox wrote to Secretary Stimson that "if war eventuates with Japan, it is believed easily possible that hostilities would be initiated by a surprise attack upon the fleet or the naval base at Pearl Harbor."

Begins Negotiations

From the middle of April 1941, Ambassador Nomura entered into negotiations with Roosevelt and Hull looking toward the equitable solution of the difficult problems confronting both Japan and the United States. The United States demanded that Japan should give an assurance not to menace the security of the United States when the latter should participate in the European War on the plea of self-defense, but the Japanese reply was that Japan's obligation under the Tripartite Pact would arise as was stipulated therein.

On July 23, 1941, an agreement was reached at Vichy between the French Government and the Japanese Ambassador for the common defense of French Indo-China as against the possible attack of De Gaullists, Chinese or British. On the following day President Roosevelt told Ambassador Nomura that the new move by Japan in French Indo-China created an exceedingly serious problem for the United States, and he demanded the withdrawal of the Japanese forces. It was on the same day that President Roosevelt, in an informal talk with the members of the Volunteer Participation Committee, made known his decision of oil blockade against Japan.

Sure enough two days later, on July 26, 1941, the President issued an Executive order "freezing" all the Japanese assets in the United States. "The effect of this order was to bring about very soon the virtual cessation of trade between Japan and the United States. Following suit to the United States, the British Empire and the Dutch East Indies took similar measures. Thus over 80 per cent of the import and export trade of Japan was brought to an abrupt standstill. These outrageous measures virtually amounted to the strangulation or suffocation of the whole Japanese nation. Between non-belligerent nations the rupture of economic relations constitutes a hostile action comparable to a challenge by armed force." No nation worthy of dignity could possibly remain forbearing under such a strain of violent provocation. From this day onwards, the Japanese Government, under the law of nations, became entitled to strike back at this hostile action at any time it pleased.

Economic sanction has been and still is the most powerful and most efficient weapon frequently and unfailingly used by the United States and Great Britain against the economically weak nations of the world. It is part and parcel of a master plan of these two nations that has in view the political and military domination of other peoples. It is invariably employed as a prelude or adjunct to the military and political domination, and yet it is always designed to serve these sinister objectives.

(End)

Is the U.S. a Good Neighbor?

The Implications Behind the Storm in Argentina—Who Threatens the Western Hemisphere?

By HAJIME AZUMA

There are certain grave and far-reaching implications in what is happening in Argentina. The United States has brought political and economic pressure to bear upon this country on the contention that it is not cooperating in supporting the war against the Axis. The American State Department charges that strong pro-Axis elements control the Argentine Government.

This is doubtful. Merely because Argentina will not take orders from Washington is no proof that it is pro-Axis. The Government of Argentina has broken off diplomatic and economic relations with the Axis. It has frozen Axis funds. It entered the Pan-American joint hemispheric defense setup; it reorganized its merchant marine to meet the urgent requirements of the United States; it has been supplying necessary war materials to the United States.

Within Latin America itself, what can a pro-Axis Government of Argentina, even if it did exist, do? All of its neighbors have severed relations with or have declared war upon the Axis. These neighbors are hardly in a position to reverse their stand as long as they are under economic dependence to the United States Argentina is not coercing them to break off their ties with the United States. It is not urging them to discontinue shipping raw materials to the United States.

So the only reason that possibly can exist for the present high-handed manner in which the United States is dealing with Argentina is its determination to deprive Argentina, as it has already deprived all the other Latin American nations, of its independence, in all except name, to emasculate it, to reduce it to a semi-colonial status.

And that is exactly what the Government of Argentina refuses to have done to it. It refuses to prostitute itself. It is today magnificently demonstrating the justice of its position, and through its courageous stand, it earns the admiration of the world

Demonstrations Staged

Enthusiastic demonstrations were staged in St. Martin Square and in the main streets of Buenos Aires recently in support of the defiant speech of General Orlando Peluffo, Argentine Foreign Minister, in reply to Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The influential papers, La Prenza and La Nacion are solidly backing the Government. Foreign Minister Peluffo declares that Argentina will continue to follow its present policy. Three Central American countries, Guatemala, Dominica and Honduras have broken off relations with Argentina. No doubt the United States will bring further pressure to bear. At any rate it isn't stretching the truth to say that the majority of the nations of the world are at heart with Argentina.

All of Argentina's neighbors have practically been browbeaten into submission. The United States, by using the war as a pretext, has lined these nations up on her side. So far as is known none of these countries took the initiative in declaring war upon the Axis. With all the nations of Latin America safe in the bag, why does it grate so much upon the United States to have a single country hold out? Is it because it fears that Argentina may give the show away, the show that what the United States is really after is the converting of Central and South America into a happy hunting ground for American capitalistic exploitation not only in the war years but forever after?

For as rich as the United States is in raw materials, her industrial power depends to a far greater extent than is generally realized upon the natural resources of the Latin American countries. About 60 per cent of the strategic materials of the United States is, in truth, supplied by the Latin American countries. These nations are rich in oil, tin, silver, copper, manganese, lead, zinc and molybdenum, among other things. The commonly held notion that the only things South America has are coffee, wheat and corned beef is a fallacy. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the United States is now obtaining practically all of its raw rubber and quinine from Central and South America. Among other essential materials which the United States cannot produce in sufficient quantities to supply its own demand are antimony and manganese, which are found in abundance in the regions to the south.

Unfair Policy of U.S.

These materials are not being obtained by the United States on a give and take principle. In fact the methods which America is employing today clearly indicate that it is not its intention to obtain these materials after the war on a fair and equitable basis. It has been using the Good Neighbor policy merely to hoodwink the countries of Central and South America into surrendering their sovereign rights. Incredible? Well, study the facts. Already the United States has signed military agreements with Mexico and Brazil under which she has placed part of the armed forces of these countries under American command.

She has established bases in Chile's harbors, on Juan Fernandez Island, on Easter Island, on the coast and in the Galapagos islands which belong to Ecuador, on the coasts of Peru and Mexico and on the northeastern coast of Brazil. These bases were obtained for the avowed purpose of joint hemispheric defense. Joint defense against whom? Who, in God's name, threatens the Western Hemisphere? Why is it necessary to defend these areas which are not threatened, and which are in absolutely no danger of being threatened?

The only answer is that these military measures are not for the purpose of defending Latin America from any foreign invader, but to enable the United States to obtain military control over the Latin American countries. And having placed these countries under military control as well as economic and political domination, the United States is in a position to do as it pleases. In consequence, notwithstanding the fact that Central and South American countries are supplying the United States with enormous quantities of war materials, it refuses to supply them even with daily necessities. The peoples in Central and South America are suffering at present from soaring prices. Vicious inflation is being daily accentuated. In some countries, the food situation is described as desperate.

Agreement With Mexico

To still the rising tide of discontent, the United States loudly announced, the other day, that it had signed an agreement with Mexico for the industrialization of that country. And what are the terms of that agreement? In exchange for Mexico's valuable supplies of strategic materials, materials such as petroleum, copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum, Secretary of State Hull magnanimously proclaims that the United States will give the Mexicans transport planes, trucks, locomotives and freight cars.

On the face of it, this looks like a splendid bargain, but study the agreement carefully and you discover that the transport planes, trucks, locomotives and freight cars which the United States so generously promises to Mexico, are not up-to-date vehicles, but out-moded, obsolete and condemned American army equipment, most of it practically useless. And if the Mexicans complain? Well, if history repeats itself what will happen should not be difficult to imagine. American troops will enter Mexico, as they did in 1845, and when the dust of battle clears, the United States will find itself in possession of another hunk of Mexican territory. The last time, you'll recall, it gobbled up Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California and New Mexico, to say nothing of Texas.

I don't mean to imply that the United States is out to grab territories this time. It has enough, I should imagine. At any rate the crude methods of the 18th and 19th centuries are no longer fashionable. It is necessary to be a Good Neighbor, to use the cloak of Hemispheric Defense and to do your exploiting in a refined manner. In this enlightened age of ours appearances make all the difference, and in this art or rather artifice, the United States today has no peer. What it has done in Latin America since the outset of the present war proves this,